FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1835. [NO. 952.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. S Latta are requested to make payment within six days from 1st September, 1835. Should any debtors to said firm fail to do so, they may expect to be called on by a Collecting Officer.

August 21, 1835. 51 6w.

I want to purchase

ALONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.
—ALSO—
Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from New York, and is now receiving his Fall Supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.]

Which is offered at reduced prices, wholesale or retail, at his Store South side Hay street, Brick row, and opposite the Planter's Hotel.

R. C. McMASTER

August 25th, 1835 51 3w

NOTICE.

I CONTEMPLATE moving to the West on the first of December next, and shall proceed to sell, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 4th day of September next, my REAL ESTATE, as follows:—

1. Store House on Gillespie Street, first house next the South corner from the Market House, in a very good stand for business.

2. Three Lots on Hay Mount, on which there is two Dwelling Houses, Stables, Barn and out houses; also on which there is one of the finest Springs in North Carolina without any exceptions.

3. One hundred acres on Sandy Run, lying within three miles of the bounds of town of Fayetteville, and is well watered and timbered, and calculated for a small Farm for any one living in Fayetteville.

4. Four hundred and twenty-two acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, formerly the property of John Davis, with a dwelling and farm on the same.

5. One hundred and fifty acres, on Great creek, near Black river, well timbered, and valuable for Steam Mill Timber.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church, on the square.

The above property shall be disposed of on accommodating terms.

DONALD McQUEIN.

Aug. 24 1835. 2w

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interferenec in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

(31-3m.) 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

A Teacher wanted.

A GOOD English Teacher, who can bring unquestionable recommendations as to competency and character, is wanted to take charge of a School at Cox's Store, Sampson County, N. C. Letters addressed to Moses Cox, Postmaster, Cox's Store, will receive prompt attention.

August 22, 1835. 51 3w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1835.

Charles P. Mallett vs. John G. Flowers. } Original Attachment. Sheriff's return "Nothing to be found." James Gillespie summoned as Garnishee. Garnishment filed.

ON MOTION, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the defendant John G Flowers appear before the Superior Court of Law in and for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then to plead to issue, answer or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him by default, and the monies in the hands of the Garnishee condemned.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D 1835.

HENRY W. AYER, C. S. C.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf.

To Apothecaries.

A DRUG AND MEDICINE ESTABLISHMENT, in a very desirable situation in this State, with a liberal patronage, for sale upon accommodating terms.—For particulars apply at this Office. 51-3t.

Peck's Patent improved Machines, FOR MANUFACTURING TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARES.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the above Machines, and has just received two setts, which he offers for sale entire, or in parts of setts.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, July 18, 1835. 46-eow4t.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J P Gause, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have. She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed.

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date;) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE

Wilmington, July 16, 1835. 46 5t-eow1f.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his small FARM, pleasantly situated on the waters of Big Brush Creek, half a mile south of Lambert's Mills. It is well watered, has a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. Persons who wish to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises.

DANIEL PEARCE.

Randolph County, N. C., July 21, 1835 —49tf

NEW FALL GOODS, *And Splendid Patterns.*

CHESNUT STREET AND BROADWAY FASHIONS.

E. B. DRAKE having removed to the large building lately purchased and fitted up, a few yards South of the United States Bank, Gillespie street, informs the public that he is now receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of English, French, India and American Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, selected by himself, and of the very best quality and styles, and embracing a variety of almost every article kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—*Also*—

133 bags Rio, Laguyra and St. Domingo Coffee,
25 hhds. brown Sugars, assorted,
150 reams writing and letter Paper,
50 kegs Nails, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d,
20 do Dupont's Powder,
20 do White Lead,
12 doz. Collin's & King's Axes,
Lamp and train Oil,

Together with almost every other article connected with the Grocery line, all of which, both Dry Goods and Groceries, are offered at wholesale low for cash. Country Merchants are invited to call and see.

E. B DRAKE.

Fayetteville, August 16, 1835. 50-4t

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

M. R. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W. WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN.

August 14. 50-2*mo.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D.

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council*, are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1.

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by
W. C. COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to
W. C. C.

August 18. 50*tf.*

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33tf.

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by
JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES.**
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

July 21 1835 46tf.

VIRGINIA & NO. CAROLINA *Country Merchants.*

EDWIN JAMES & CO., PETERSBURG, VIR.,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that they have made arrangements to offer for sale the ensuing Fall, an unusually large supply of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, a large portion of which will have been bought for money. Their importations both from France and England are now afloat — Also, a large portion of their Domestic Goods, from N York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all of which having been bought in the different markets very early in the season, and many at a profit below what they are now commanding. Early in September their entire supply will be open, (of which due notice will be given,) which shall not be inferior to any ever offered South of the Potomac.—They are content only to remark, that they will not be undersold by any jobber in the U States.

E. JAMES & CO.

Petersburg, August 5. 49 4t.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J. FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE
ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

Mr BRYAN said, young as I am compared with those who surround me, and reluctant as I may be to address this Committee, I feel Mr. Chairman, a consciousness, that silence on this all important subject, affecting alike the honor and prosperity of North Carolina, as well as the character, and reputation of her citizens, would be truly criminal indeed I feel a great veneration and respect for our good old Constitution, under which we have so long, and happily lived, and believe me Sir, I would have been unwilling to have touched, or impaired any feature of that sacred compact of our liberties and rights, save the one now under discussion; and I may truly say, that this affection has been much heightened and increased, by witnessing the great veneration and respect which the old citizens of my county, (Carteret) entertained for this bond of union, and declaration of their rights, and the painful reluctance and unwillingness, which they evinced, to have one single feature of that matchless instrument, altered or impaired. In my humble judgment, in the existence of this feeling, and the great repugnance to innovation and change, the cautious prudence in seeking after something new, and the great tenacity with which we hold on to the 'well tried work' of our fathers, as well as our great respect for their dear bought experience and unsullied honesty and integrity, will be found the surest guaranty for the perpetuity of our liberty and independence. Our old Constitution was the work, and production of no ordinary men—they lived in the times that "tried men's souls," they came fresh from the raging Revolution with the full consciousness of the value of our liberties and rights—they felt the necessity of preserving them inviolate, and manfully went to work, to effect this great and patriotic object. I need not say that the world has seldom seen an assemblage of men, more distinguished for their talents, their patriotism, the purity of their reputation, and the sterling honesty and integrity of their characters, than those who composed the Congress of Halifax, and by whom our Constitution was formed; and as humiliating as the reflection may be to the present generation, and to whatever nameless motive it may be attributed, I verily believe, that not one-third of the people of North Carolina would have been found willing to have committed the destinies of our good old State, and the formation of an entirely new Constitution, to an unlimited Convention. Nay Sir, in these times of trouble and distrust, there would not be found on this floor ten advocates, in favour of the exercise of this unlimited power, and of the surrender on the part of the people of that sovereignty, which is always least to be feared, when confined to its appropriate and legitimate sphere. I will not stop to inquire whence arises this melancholy state of affairs, but will only remark, that to my mind it affords one of the strongest arguments, why the ancient and well established order of things should be as little upset, as the necessity of our situation, and the change in our political condition, can possibly require. Our State, rich in talent and worth as she is in her exhaustless mineral productions and internal resources, has heretofore been little appreciated; and to me, Sir, when abroad, it was a matter of pride, and self-congratulation to hear her commended for those monuments of wisdom, taste, and refinement—her old Constitution, and her inimitable statue of Washington. But alas! how similar is their melancholy fate! The hand of power has stripped the former of its fair proportions, its just and liberal exercise of power, and many of its wise and wholesome regulations; whilst the ruthless and unmerciful element, has struck the "living marble" of the latter, dumb and speechless, disrobed it of its matchless mantle, despoiled it of its beauteous symmetry, and left it a melancholy ruin, over which genius, in its gloomy despondency, may truly exclaim, "we ne'er shall look upon its like again." But Sir, it is a gratifying reflection, and an apt illustration of the value and congeniality of our institutions, that this great and mighty revolution in public sentiment, has been effected, not by the bayonet and sword, but by the constitutional exercise of the free and uncontrolled opinions of a majority of our fellow-citizens.

We are told by the gentleman from Warren, (Mr. Edwards,) that a great and extraordinary excitement pervades our State, upon this subject; and I may be permitted to remark, that the greater that excitement becomes, the more cool, deliberate, and determined, should be our discussions here. We should regard it as a sacred duty, instead of adding fuel to the flame, *componere tantas lites.*

It is not my intention to discuss the much vexed question, among writers on public and political law, "how far a free government, has the right and power to interfere in matters of Religion," or to charge the framers of our Constitution, with an arrogant and unwarranted assumption of power, in the adoption of the obnoxious and intolerant Article, the amendment of which forms the subject matter of this grave and exciting debate. Sufficient for me it is, that they have exercised this power, and that among all the wise and prudent regulations for our peace, happiness and security which that instrument contains, this alone forms a solitary exception, and affords the only engine, with which the proscriptive demon of bigotry, fanaticism and prejudice may wreak its vengeance upon a portion of the free, equal and inoffensive citizens of our country, and glut its insatiable appetite, upon the consciences of the followers of the living God! When I read that provision which proclaims "that no person who shall deny the being of God, or the *truth of the Protestant Religion*, or the divine authority either of the old, or new Testament, or *who shall hold Religious principles, incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State,*' shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit, in the civil department, within this State," I pronounce an anathema—a political excommunication—far more terrible and grating to ears of a *freeman*, than were "the thunders of the Vatican" in by-gone days, to the blind and ignorant devotee, at the shrine of Papal power and supremacy. Against whom is this mighty excitement directed? It is useless, Sir, to disguise the fact—it is against the Roman Catholics! They are openly and loudly denounced, as denying *the truth of the Protestant Religion*, and *holding Religious principles incompatible* with the freedom and safety of the State. Who are those who profess the Protestant Religion, and what are the tests of Protestantism? What is the Protestant religion, and what tribunal is to determine its orthodox character?—Why Sir, the Shaking Quaker who, in the honest credulity of his heart, believes that (what appears to us) fantastic capers and grotesque antics, are pleasing in the sight of God, is firmly convinced that his religious opinions constitute the perfection of Protestantism; and the host of dissenters, and schismatics, who have strayed from the great sheepfold of the more standard sects, with equal propriety and right, lay claim to the same purity, because at last, it is a mere matter of opinion. I would respectfully ask if the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist &c. be the Protestant Religion? I fear that in seeking for some standard of faith, that these will be found to differ from each other more essentially, than does the Catholic from them all, and that this great Protestant family will be discovered to be so divided against itself, as to be unable of themselves, to conform to any uniform standard, or rule, which, in the plenitude of its power, it may prescribe for others. What are *the truths of the Protestant Religion?* A belief in the Trinity, in the divine authenticity of the Old and New Testaments, the sanctifying influences of the holy Eucharist, Baptism, &c. These Sir, constitute the standard and fundamental truths of the Protestant religion, and form the leading articles of what is denominated the Protestant faith. If it be admitted that these are the 'truths of the Protestant religion,' the Catholic does not *deny it*—he religiously believes them all, but he is to be excluded from office, because in the plenitude of his faith he believes more—his faith does not stop short at the right place—it is too latitudinarian, "for the freedom and safety of the State." The absurdity to which this train of reasoning will lead us, conclusively shews the utter inutility of retaining this Article, and the cruel system of legislation, which holds out to the unwary and ignorant, a snare to trap the conscience and to lull the credulous into a deceitful security. It may be remarked, that if it be a mere *brutum fulmen*—if the Catholic can hold office notwithstanding its existence, and he is not excluded by its practical operation, why alter, or amend it? Why do its advocates hold on to it with such determined pertinacity, and evince so much reluctance to part with it? If it has no effect, it is an useless encumbrance to the Constitution, and in the minds of many gives doubt and uncertainty to the construction of that instrument, which above all others, should be certain, and well defined.

But Sir, I believe that it was intended to exclude the Roman Catholics from the enjoyment of office, and such is the generally received opinion throughout the State; and this construction instead of diminishing the proscriptive odiousness of its character raises in high and bold relief its tyranny and oppression, and exhibits to the liberal and unprejudiced mind, the groundless fears and misconceptions of our forefathers upon the subject of religious freedom. This article in its *judicial construction* has failed to answer its purpose, but as has been truly remarked, more remains to be done; for though they are free by the *law*, they are not so in practice. *Public opinion* erects itself into an inquisition, and exercises its office with as much fanaticism, as fans the flame of an *auto de fe*. The certain proscription of the law, is to my mind far less odious, and more tolerable, than that of vindictive *public opinion*—the one is silent and despotic in its operation, whilst the other, fed and sustained by the bitter prejudices and passions of our nature, is deaf to the voice of reason and justice, and but too seldom fails in seeking to assert and sustain the principle for which it contends, to overwhelm in one common ruin the antagonist principles of its feeble and persecuted victim, and the fair character and reputation of him, who is intimately connected therewith. Upon this subject the people have labored under a gross delusion. Heaven and earth have been moved to alarm their fears and excite their feelings,—misrepresentations and false statements of the Roman Catholic doctrines, have been spread far and wide—the ignorant and credulous have been threatened with a subversion of their religion—the Press, the demagogue, and the fanatic have lent their mighty aid to produce this wide-spread error and prejudice, and it has been proclaimed from the Pulpit, the Muster and Electioneering grounds, that the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, are replete with treason and conspiracy against the government of these United States! How miserable and contemptible must be that cause, in the minds of all honorable men, which requires for its support, a resort to an expedient so degrading to our nature, and so revolting to every christian feeling. Sir, if the Catholic were some monster in human shape, a foe to virtue, and at enmity with God and man, human language could not bestow upon him more despicable epithets, or clothe him with more hideous deformity than that which the spirit of wild and senseless bigotry and fanaticism, has invested him with.—What know the mass of the people of the true doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church? What know they of the character and commission of Pope GREGORY the Seventeenth? Do they know, that for ages before Protestantism was conceived of, this venerable and Apostolic Church, dispensed the light of divine truth to a benighted and sinful world? Do they know, that "it is founded upon the Prophets and Apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner Stone?" Do they know that it is one of the oldest, and most venerable Christian churches of which we have any authentic account, tracing its descent, and deriving its authenticity from the Apostles themselves? Do they know that it implicitly believes, in the divine authenticity of the Old and New Testaments, and that this is the Rock, upon which it is built? The Catholic believes that christianity existed before the Old Testament, and that the new Revelation has come down to us in its purity through the traditions of the Fathers—these traditions too, he has incorporated in his Religious faith. And I would ask, if these traditions are not entitled to *our faith*, what evidence have *we*, of the divine authenticity of the Old and New Testaments? With what weapons could we combat the infidel notion, that these sacred books are spurious in their divine character, and are the productions of mere mortal men, unaided by inspiration from above? Sir, when the Protestant demolishes the *Christian character* of the Roman Catholic Church, he destroys his own hopes of salvation hereafter—he cuts up by the very roots, the saving faith upon which he stands—he reviles and abjures the same sacred Trinity, and Holy Ordinances, which in his own Church, he professes to worship and love—he rejects the same Bible, which is the standard of their common faith, and deriving, as he must, his only authentic knowledge of Revelation and a hereafter, through this venerable church, he admits their truth and authenticity, whilst he refuses to recognize her sacred and christian character. The Catholic believes in a future state of rewards and punishments—that the righteous will be saved and the wicked lost, and that those who are not entirely estranged from God, will for a time, occupy an intermediate state, which is denominated, Purgatory. With a saving faith like this, he has a right to believe his to be the true and Apostolic Church; and in so doing, he does not interfere with the religious privileges of others, but merely entertains that belief, which every Protestant sect triumphantly claims for their own.

The Catholic is charged with advocating the heretical opinion, that the Pope is infallible; this as an abstract assertion, is false. If the doctrines of the Catholic Church conform to the sacred word of God, and the traditions of the Fathers, all who believe that those sacred sources of divine truth are exempt from error, must likewise admit the infallibility of the Church; and he who administers in holy things, in strict conformity to this divine law, must necessarily in his *acts* partake of infallibility. This is a doctrine which the most puritanical of the Protestant sects cannot deny, and instead of being a reproach and ground of persecution to the Catholic, it holds up in bold relief his faith in the sacred scriptures, and his belief that a conformity to the divine commands therein contained, will ensure eternal life. And I would ask Sir, to whom is the Catholic responsible for his faith? Is it to his God, or to the Protestants? Who invested the latter with the power and authority, to tamper with, and control the conscience of the Catholic? Who made him a judge of the errors, and heresies of the Catholic faith? Alas! Sir, the very system of persecution and oppression, which is so loudly charged upon the Catholics, is practised in a form by the Protestants, ten times more tyrannical and despotic; because in a government constituted like this, a perversion and deception of the public opinion, amounts to the vilest and most proscriptive tyranny. Where sir, is the blessed charity of that Gospel, which at its advent, proclaimed peace and good will to all mankind? Where is that Christian spirit of meekness, forgiveness and love, which is so beauteously illustrated in the life and doctrines of the Saviour of the world? Where is to be found that golden rule of doing unto others, as we would have others to do unto us? The Protestant, in his blind and headlong eagerness and zeal to proscribe the doctrines of the Catholic Church and its Evangelical character, cannot have forgotten that the Bible and its saving truths form the text book of their common faith and hope.

I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, if the mass of the people in your section of the State have any just and true notions and conceptions of the character of the Pope? Have not bigotry, fanaticism and prejudice, there too, dressed him up in the garb of a fiend—an enemy and reviler of the Protestant Religion, and a foe to religious freedom and the rights of man?—Do they know that he is a good old man—the great shepherd alike of the Civil and Religious rights of his people, dispensing to them the wholesome and salutary regulations of Church and State, and as venerable for his years, as he is estimable for his piety and learning. It is said that the Catholic owes an allegiance to the Pope which is in conflict with his allegiance to the Government, and therefore incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State. This declaration, Sir, is more specious and attractive, than true—for it is erroneous in fact, and those who know any thing of our Republican form of Government and its happy Institutions, must at one glance, see the utter absurdity and futility of such an assertion. The *allegiance* due to the Pope is not of a civil character, but is merely a *spiritual obedience* in matters purely Ecclesiastical, and does not detract from, or come in collision with that obligation of subjects to Government, which, as citizens, it is their bounden duty to render. The same spiritual dominion is exercised by the Protestants, Bishops and Elders, and the same spiritual obedience and submission are exacted of the members of the respective Protestant Churches; and yet, Sir, none of these have ever entertained the opinion, that in thus acknowledging their supremacy in the dispensation of *matters purely spiritual and Ecclesiastical*, the duty and allegiance due to the Government from them, as faithful citizens, were in the least impaired or dispensed with. This doctrine, which, on this side of the Atlantic, is fraught with so much injustice to the Catholic, be-

comes a more grave and serious charge in the Kingdom of Great Britain, where from the peculiar character of her Institutions, its tyranny and oppression is most sorely felt; and perhaps, Sir, the assertion of its existence here, is made without reference to the dissimilarity in the civil and political Institutions of the two countries.

In England, there is an union of Church and State, and the King is recognized by law as the Supreme head of both; and the Catholics acknowledge the Pope as the supreme head of their Church. Here, Sir, is an obvious conflict for supremacy, which is repudiated as belonging either to the King or the Pope, by subjects of the same realm, according to their different Religious persuasions or predilections—the Protestant Episcopalian claiming it for the King, and the Catholic for the Pope. So intimate is this connection in England, between the Protestant Episcopalian Church and the State, that the King, upon his coronation, when asked by Archbishop or Bishop—"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law? And will you preserve to the Bishop and Clergy of his Realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do and shall appertain unto them, or any of them?" Is bound to answer on oath—"All this I promise to do." And moreover, he is compelled to repeat and subscribe the declaration against Popery, according to the statute of Charles. And this, Sir, is not all—the Catholic, before he is permitted to enjoy office, was required to pass through the fiery ordeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; which may safely be pronounced as amounting to an odious and tyrannical proscription. They demanded of him a violation of the rights of conscience and a repudiation of some of the favorite and long cherished doctrines of the Church; they required him to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the Church of England, and they enjoined upon him the absolute necessity of taking the oath of allegiance and *supremacy*, and of making the declaration against transubstantiation. Here then, Sir, is the test of his allegiance, and the creation of that *imperium in imperio*, which brought down upon the devoted head of the unfortunate Catholic all the pains and penalties of a *præmunire*. In accepting office, he must acknowledge the King as the head of the Church, and thereby repudiate the Pope; he must receive the holy Eucharist from the hands of those whom his conscience taught him to believe "had no authority," and in a manner totally repugnant to his long cherished notions of this sacred rite; and to close the scene of this warfare upon conscience, he must deny the doctrine of transubstantiation. The Catholic in England does deny this *supremacy* of the King, and therefore may be said to refuse to acknowledge an *unqualified allegiance;* but in this free and happy country, where no connection between Church and State exists, and there is no Religion established by law, the charge becomes a slander upon his religious character, and is unfounded in truth and fact. If our Protestant friends would turn their attention to their own denominations, they would find more to regret and less to criminate in the Catholic Church, than their over-wrought and phrenzied zeal will permit them to believe. Why do those things which we ought not to do, and leave undone those things which ought to be done? I would not have it believed, Mr. Chairman, that while I advocate the unrestricted rights of conscience, and the abrogation of all civil disqualifications on account of religious opinions, that I entertain any unfriendly feelings, or could be guilty of the slightest disrespect to any Protestant denomination—for "I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, and the divine Author of our Religion came to bring "the glad tidings of salvation" alike to the Jew and the Gentile." Is the persecution of the Catholic for conscience sake required of us in the Bible or by our faith? Or are we not, like the Publican, conscious of our own self righteousness, and glad that we are not, like (to us) that sinful and perverse denomination?—Whence arises the diversity in our faith—the dissention in our religious opinions—the great variety of our Sects—and the *want of conformity* among ourselves to any uniform standard of orthodoxy? May it not be found in the uncontrolled exercise and freedom of conscience and opinion—in the untrammelled adoption of a reasonable and popular construction of the Bible, and in the want of unity, in adhering to that excellent Catholic rule of referring all disputed and doubtful points of faith and interpretation, to a Council of the great, the learned and the pious. And yet, Sir, we who have no common and uniform standard of faith, require of the Roman Catholic, before he can be permitted to enjoy office, that he must not deny the truth of the Protestant Religion! This tyranny and despotism of opinion may well have flourished during the existence of the dark ages, but in all coming time, it will hardly be credited, that in the enlightened period of the nineteenth century, there could have been found bigotry, fanaticism and prejudice enough to have cherished and supported so intolerant a doctrine.

Honorable gentlemen on this floor are prepared to recount the bloody deeds, the cruel martyrdoms, and horrible persecutions, which the Catholics in their infuriated zeal, and bigotry, have inflicted on the Protestants. Is this, sir, a fair and legitimate argument? Have we met together here, to administer the law of retaliation? Why do gentlemen, who on other occasions shout their patriotic pæns, that all men are by nature free and equal, and that in this boasted land of liberty, it is a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of our own conscience, refuse now to give a practical illustration of the sincerity of their declaration? Have the Protestants been guilty of no excesses? I will not condescend, Mr. Chairman, to expose the hideous frailty, the cruel persecutions, and moral depravity of either sect, in by-gone days, for the purpose of weighing them in golden balances to ascertain on which side the scale of guilt will preponderate. It argues a want of Christian charity, to visit the sins of their forefathers upon the Roman Catholics of these United States. As well might you declare a war of extermination against the descendants of the poor and miserable Jews, because their forefathers in the blindness of their infatuation and relentless persecution, murdered the Redeemer of the world! Why preach this crusade against the Catholic Church? Why take upon ourselves the awful responsibility of denouncing this ancient Religious sect? What if this be the true Apostolic Church, against which the Saviour of the world has declared, the gates of hell shall not prevail? Persecution, sir, never did effect the object for which it was intended—it seldom fails to create a strong and powerful sympathy in favor of its victim, and instead of crushing its unhappy subject in its infuriated fangs, it gives additional life, power and activity to its progress. If this spirit is permitted to prevail, probably the venerable gentleman from Warren (Mr. Macon) was not so far wrong the other day, when he declared that he did not believe that the Revolution of 1688, had done any essential good—for, sir, from that has sprung the bigoted intolerance, which I am sorry to say has descended to this generation, and is plainly manifested on this floor.

If the Catholic is excluded from the offices of honor and emolument, is there any justice or honesty in subjecting him to the taxes and drudgery of the Government? To my mind, the exclusion from the one, and the exaction of the other, is a violation of his rights; and if he be this poor deluded being, occupying this non-descript position in our community, our Protestant zeal might be manifested in more strict conformity to the charity of the Gospel, by sending to them the Missionary heralds of the Cross, to call them back from the errors of their ways, "to lead them to pure fountains of living water," and to beseech them to abjure the heresies of their "mother Church!" For if their Church be not of God it cannot prosper—it will fall without the aid and persecution of man; but if it be of God, persecution becomes impiety and profanity, because he has declared that he will be with it "even unto the end of the world." Common charity, Mr Chairman, should induce us to believe the contrary, but it is much to be feared, that a bitter spirit of malignant jealousy and sectarian rivalry, has rather prompted and engendered this uncharitable and senseless persecution of our Catholic brethren, than an honest desire to promote the cause of the Gospel and the dissemination of its divine truths. Why do I say so? Because, sir, such a course of conduct, is in conflict with the religious doctrines of the Protestant faith, does not accord with the charitable disposition and tender commiseration which they evince *even for the Heathen and those who deny the existence of God*, and is an implied admission of the weakness, fallibility and want of truth of their own faith. The first settlements of this country were produced, and the broad foundations of this great Republic were laid, by this same spirit of religious persecution towards our forefathers, which the bigoted zealots of this day, nay sir, of this hour, are now evincing against the Roman Catholics. It was a boasted birth-right, to be born in a land of Civil and Religious freedom—the persecuted of all climes were invited to this asylum of the oppressed, where each man might "sit down under his own vine and fig-tree" and worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Restraints upon conscience, and civil disqualifications in consequence thereof, were denounced as violations of the great fundamental rights of man—taxation without the enjoyment of its concomitant civil rights, was pronounced odious and oppressive—our Pulpits, Legislative Halls, and popular Assemblies, rang in tones "trumpet tongued," against this violent invasion upon our civil and religious rights, until this noble and indignant spirit, no longer controlled by the fear of such oppressive power, produced our great and mighty Revolution. Then, sir, we felt our own weakness and inability "to breast the storm," and thought it then no heresy to seek the aid of a Catholic King—the current of popular good-will and affection ran strong in favor of our Catholic brethren of France, and the dominant political party of our country, even after the attainment of Independence, was openly and loudly charged with being under French influence.—It was not even whispered then, sir, that our Catholic friends and allies entertained religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the Country, and the charge then, would have been deemed base and treasonable ingratitude. Who perilled his life, his fortune and his all, in the establishment of civil and religious freedom on this side of the Atlantic? Need I, sir, mention to this Convention, the name of Lafayette—and with him, his associates in deeds of noble daring, in behalf of that sacred cause, Rochambeau, Pulaski, De Kalb and others, the Catholic defenders and supporters of civil and religious liberty, whose gallant exertions in our Revolutionary struggle, to maintain these inalienable rights of man, give the lie to the assertion that their religion is dangerous to the cause of freedom.—Our country cannot too often remember, and too highly appreciate these important services, and let us not slander the memory of the illustrious dead, by imputing to their religion, a motive so utterly variant from the cause which they so nobly and manfully espoused.

What *office*, Mr. Chairman, in North Carolina, can confer a dangerous power upon *any citizen* who may enjoy it, since those of the United States, and nearly all of the other States, are open to every citizen, whatever may be his religious persuasion? The "checks and balances" of this Government are too well regulated to apprehend any danger from the exercise of inordinate power by any officer of a State, and our peaceful State *has slumbered too long*, and the people are too hard to move to cause any unpleasant apprehensions from such idle fears. I blush, sir, for the honor of my native State, when I reflect that with the sole exception of New Jersey, her Constitution is the only one of these United States, that contains so illiberal, intolerant and proscriptive a gag law upon the consciences of men.—Just as the light of liberal and tolerant feeling, is beginning to dawn upon the old world, the darkness and gloom of bigotry and superstition seem to settle upon the new. Who has not expressed feelings of sympathy for the Catholics of Great Britain? Who has not heard expressions of indignation against the system of odious oppression and disfranchisement, practised by our Protestant brethren towards the Catholic, under the sanction of the laws and institutions of that country?—Who has not heard vividly pourtrayed, from the pulpit and by our public speakers, in words of burning eloquence, the happy contrast, between that and our own country, in the enjoyment of religious freedom; and who, sir, has not heard the triumphant invitation given by all to the persecuted and oppressed, to make our boasted land of liberty their home and asylum. How frail and inconsistent is our conduct! These liberal advocates, *at home*, for the liberal extension of religious privileges *abroad*, forget that *cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt*. The Catholic who is invited to come among us, although he changes his *home*, does not change his *Religion*.

This feeling of toleration produced the union of England and Ireland in 1801.—The Catholics of Ireland, flattered by the hopes of greater civil and religious privileges, held out to them by Mr. Pitt, assented to the Union. The King believing the terms to involve a violation of his Coronation oath, refused to sanction them, and Mr Pitt, with a magnanimity rarely equalled, rather than suffer the popular odium, thus excited, to fall upon his Sovereign, resigned. Defeat thus incurred, only served to strengthen their cause. Public sympathy and justice were aroused, and among their distinguished advocates are enrolled the bright and shining names of Burke, Fox, Plunkett, Lord Grenville, Grattan, Burdett, and a host of others, eminent alike for their talents and liberality. I will not neglect to mention the great intellectual battle fought by the accomplished Canning, in the debate upon this favorite measure of his Administration, during the year 1825, nor to announce the melancholy result, that it was lost in the House of Commons by only a majority of three votes. Then sir, came the Administration of the great Captain of his age, who was destined to triumph alike over the foes of his country abroad, and her inveterate prejudices at home. Aided by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, this great victory in favor of the rights of man was achieved by the Duke of Wellington, and Catholic Emancipation finally established, in despite of the power and violent opposition of the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Eldon and the whole nation; and now, sir, the Roman Catholic in Great Britain is eligible to all the offices of State, excepting the Lord Chancellorships of England and Ireland, the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the office of Regent or Guardian of the United Kingdom, High Commissioner of Scotland, the right of presentation to livings, and all places in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and in all offices they may fill, the Church patronage connected therewith is vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury. From these, they must be forever excluded as long as the institutions of Great Britain remain as they are, for the reasons which I have heretofore assigned. How liberal and noble does this conduct appear, when contrasted with the narrow-minded prejudice which would exclude them from the high and dignified offices of Governor, Judge, Brigadier General, Justice of the Peace and Constable, in North Carolina!

In the nineteenth article of our Bill of Rights, the broad and liberal declaration is made, "that all men have a *natural and inalienable right* to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own "consciences," and in the thirty-fourth Article of the Constitution it is expressly laid down, that there shall be no establishment of any one Religious Church in this State, in preference to another, &c. but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship. What sir, are *the natural and inalienable rights of man?* They are absolute rights, which Mr. Justice Blackstone denominates the natural liberty of mankind, and defines, properly to consist in a power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature: being a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the gifts of God to man at his creation, when he endued him with the faculty of free will. Can you, sir, abridge or restrain this natural and inalienable right, unless you violate all fundamental principles? Know you not that an attempt to do so produced those invaluable guaranties of the rights of man, *Magna Charta*, the petition of right, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Act of Settlement, which the Englishman hugs to his bosom, as the sheet anchor of safety? All Religious Test Laws which infringe the rights of conscience are a violation of this right, whether contained in the Constitution of a Government or the acts of its Legislature; for this natural right is superior to these creatures of society. Then, sir, why gag the Catholic with this article, which conflicts in spirit and I might almost say, in the letter, with those liberal provisions of our Constitution, to which I have just alluded? He is permitted by the Constitution to exercise his own mode of worship, and we are prohibited from establishing any one Religious Church. You regard him as a *harmless citizen*, but believe that he would make a *dangerous officer!* This, in practice, has proven to be a distinction without a difference, but I can well conceive, that to a heated and bigoted imagination, it is fraught with treason to the Government. So easily, sir, do we surrender our judgment to our sectarian interests! Treason against the Government! Why, sir, have we not seen the embattled legions of the Catholic troops of Buonaparte engaged in deadly warfare with those of Spain and Portugal—Catholic armed against Catholic, upon the bloody fields of Austria, in mortal strife—the same scene of deadly hostility between Catholic brethren, deluging with their very life's blood the sunny fields of Italy and the vine clad hills of France? Nay, sir, have we not seen the Catholic armies of France conquering the Pope himself, and bringing him a captive from the Papal See to the French dominions? History and facts furnish to the advocates of intolerance an unfortunate commentary upon this doctrine of allegiance to the Pope, and faithless obedience to the Government. Then, sir, is there any great urgent necessity, "which knows no law," that requires this article to be retained? Upon this subject every honorable member is silent; and as Mr. Paley well remarks, "the inexpediency of laws and acts of authority, make them tyrannical."—Who constitute the great mass of Catholics in these United States? With few honorable exceptions, they are foreigners whom the policy and institutions of our country have invited to our shores. If their Religion is dangerous to the Government and incompatible with our institutions, will this 32d Article remedy the difficulty and shield us from the danger to be apprehended therefrom? If this be an evil, I know of no other remedy than the revival of the Alien and Sedition laws, to which from the complexion of parties on this floor, there would be equally as great a repugnance, as is evinced for a liberal amendment of this article. When, sir, I reflect, that there are one hundred and sixteen millions of Catholics in the world, and only fifty-four millions of Protestants, and these split up into as many sects and denominations as "construction, contortion and distortion" can give to the disputed points of faith, and having as little charity for each other as some of them have for the Catholics, I cannot but regard this puny effort to put down the Roman Catholic religion, as truly characteristic of the spirit that conceived it, and every way unworthy of a great and highminded State.

If, sir, a spirit of persecution has characterized the progress of the Catholic religion in the old countries in other times, what has been its history in our own country, on this side of the Atlantic? I beg the attention of the Committee to the following extract, from a learned and distinguished Protestant author: "The Legislature of Maryland had already in 1649 declared by law, that no persons professing the Christian religion should be molested in respect of their Religion, or in the free exercise thereof, or be compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against their consent." Thus to use the words of a learned and liberal historian, the Catholic planters of Maryland procured to their adopted country, the distinguished praise of being the first of the American States in which toleration was established by law, and while the Puritans were persecuting the Protestant brethren in New England and the Episcopalians retorting the same severity on the Puritans in Virginia, the *Catholics* against whom the others were combined, formed in Maryland a sanctuary where all might worship and none might oppress, and where even Protestants sought refuge from Protestant intolerance; and Chalmers in his Annals remarks, that the Proprietaries of Carolina, for the better encouragement of settlers, declared concurrently with the Rhode Island charter (1663) that all persons settling therein should enjoy the most perfect freedom in religion. Thus, sir, does history redeem the Catholic character in this country, and fix a reproach upon North Carolina, of an intolerant and deceitful character; for whilst S. Carolina, conscious of the inducements and hopes held out by the Proprietary Government to the Catholics to settle among them, adopted the same spirit of religious tolerance into her Constitution, our own State, with the same knowledge, and under the same high and honorable obligations, proscribed them with the intolerant article now under discussion. And I may add, that even Locke, in his Constitution of Carolina, lays down the broad and fundamental rule in relation to *servants* and their religious privileges, that "Religion ought to alter nothing in a man's civil estate."

I have endeavored, Mr. Chairman, in the absence of all express authority, to seek for the motive which induced our fathers to adopt this article; and may it not be found in the persecuting spirit of the Puritans in this country, and in the violent religious contests for power in the mother country, from the time of Henry the Eighth to William the Third; for, sir, history informs us, that this struggle for ascendancy, and succession to the throne, between the Protestants and Catholics, was continued with unremitted vigor and severity, until the infatuated conduct of James the Second produced the Revolution of 1688, which resulted in his abdication of the throne, and the final establishment of the Protestant succession in William and Mary. To pursue this idea further, may not the fear of a recurrence of this unhappy state of things, have induced them to turn their attention to this momentous period in the history and struggle of the mother country, for peace and good order, and caused them to adopt some of the statutory provisions which were framed for the protection of religion. For, Mr. Chairman, by reference to the Statute of 9 and 10, William the Third, which enacts "that if any person educated &c in the Christian religion, shall, by writing, printing, teaching, or speaking, deny the Christian religion to be true, or the Holy Scriptures to be of divine authority, he shall &c. be rendered incapable of holding any office or place of trust," there seems to be such a coincidence between the phraseology of that Statute and the 32d Article of our Constitution, as to induce me to believe that the framers of our Constitution had that Statute in view, and the difficulties to be remedied thereby; and which would seem to have been adopted by them, with this essential difference, that in the Article of the Constitution, they do not prescribe, *in what manner* you shall *deny the truth of the Protestant religion*, to incur the penalty of its provisions. This opinion receives very great additional support, from the able pen of a distinguished young gentleman (Mr. Jos. Seawell Jones,) who has preserved the only traditionary reminiscence of this Article of our Constitution. I quote, sir, from his Defence of North Carolina.

"In the Constitution of North Carolina there is a clause restricting offices of trust and profit, to those who believe in the truth of the Protestant Religion. This singular feature now strikes every one with astonishment, and provokes the almost universal condemnation of the educated gentlemen of the State. It is so repugnant to the feelings of an *American*, it is so contrary to the nature of our institutions; to the very spirit of the Revolution, that I was for a long time ashamed of it, as an instance of gross bigotry and illiberality. Confident however, that the irresistible force of public opinion would never suffer an honest citizen to be deprived of the reward that was due to his merit, I consoled myself with the reflection, that it was a dead letter. Subsequent investigation into the private papers of those who formed it has convinced me, that its importance has been magnified, and that the omission of the word *Episcopal* in the original resolutions, or *draft*, was considered as an establishment of the Christian Religion."

Unfortunately Sir, for the honor and liberal character of our State, public opinion has never considered this *to be a dead letter*, and as *Protestant* is the religious antipode of *Catholic*, no argument however ingenious or refined, can convince it, that the latter is not excluded. This opinion, Mr. Chairman, derives much strength, when we refer to the political character of a large number of those who framed our Constitution. The Convention was divided into two parties, the *conservative* and the *Whig* parties; and whilst the former, possessed of more talent and ability, sought to preserve the right of property, with as little departure as possible from the civil and religious institutions of the mother country, the latter seeking the other extreme evinced a desire to reduce the whole political system, to the lowest radicalism and wildest democracy. Among those who belonged to the former party, will be found the eminent names of men, who were disting ished for their love of the dignity and ceremony of State, their devotion to the Protestant Episcopal faith and the *High Church party*, and their consistent and unwavering opposition to a radical innovation and change, in *all* the institutions of the country. With materials like these, it may well be imagined, that the High Church party were anxious to preserve the religious faith of their ancestors, and to protect it with the strong arm of the fundamental law of the land—and the more is this opinion entitled to credit, since the Bill of Rights and Constitution was said to be the production of Thomas Jones, a distinguished and determined member of that party. Now Sir, to have a practical illustration of the unjust and oppressive character of this article, suppose the word *Episcopal* had been retained in the Constitution! What in this enlightened day would have been the consequences?—Why Sir, the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and every denomination that dissented from the Protestant Episcopal Church, would have risen, as one mighty and united people, from the mountains to the sea shore, and pulled down this odious fabric of the bigotry, and illiberality of our fathers. Well Sir, might I apply here, the Hudibrastic couplet, so appositely quoted by the distinguished gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. Toomer) at the opening of this Convention:

"Strange such difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedle dum, and tweedle dee.'

When we are taught "to feel the woes that others feel;" then Sir, I fear a returning sense of justice, rather than the exercise of Religious charity prompts us to "do unto others, as we would have others do unto us." Mr. Chairman, I have been attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church from my infancy, and taught to believe in its saving faith and Apostolic character; but Sir, I would be the last man in this community, to fetter the conscience of any individual, or to proscribe him from office, for his religious opinions. Whilst all seem to admit that the Catholics are excluded by this article, have the Protestants nothing to fear from its operation? What power Sir, has the right to determine the *truth of the Protestant Religion*, and to prescribe what denominations hold *religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State?* I answer Sir, the General Assembly of the State! And who can tell in all coming time, to what excesses and enormities, this spirit of religious persecution may lead us, in proscribing each other, as one sect or denomination of Protestants, may gain the power and ascendancy in our Legislature! This two edged sword should be deprived of its keen and merciless sharpness.

I would beg, Mr. Chairman, to call the attention of the Committee to the wisdom and liberality contained in those two articles of the Constitution of the United States, which declare that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any *office or public trust*, under the United States; and Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof! It is ably remarked by Mr. Justice Story, in his commentaries upon these Articles, that the framers of the Constitution were fully sensible of the dangers from this source (union of Church and State) marked out in the history of other ages and countries; and not wholly unknown to our own. They knew that bigotry was unceasingly vigilant in its stratagems to secure to itself an exclusive ascendancy over the human mind, and that intolerance was ever ready to arm itself with the terrors of the civil power to exterminate those, who doubted its dogmas, or resisted its infallibility. It is easy to foresee, that without some *prohibition* of religious tests, a successful sect in our country might by once possessing power, pass Test laws, which would secure to themselves, a monopoly of all the officers of trust and profit under the National Government. The only security therefore, was in extirpating the power. Who Sir, does not recollect the debate in our Convention of 1788, upon these very articles of the Constitution of the United States, by some of the very men who contributed largely to the formation of our State Constitution. And who does not with pride and exultation of feeling admire the high-toned liberality of feeling and sentiment expressed in their speeches? The opposite character of that debate, to the one in which we are now engaged, and the great talent and integrity of the Speakers, may afford some apology for troubling this Convention with their remarks.

Mr. Henry Abbott expressed his fears, that the abolition of all Religious Tests, would be productive of injurious consequences. Mr. Iredell, of whom I have taken an opportunity on a former occasion during this Convention to express my very great admiration and respect, immediately replied "that he did not expect any objection to this particular regulation, which is calculated to prevent evils of the most pernicious consequences to Society. Every person in the least conversant in the history of mankind, knows what dreadful mischiefs have been committed by religious persecutions. Under the color of religious tests, the utmost cruelties have been exercised. Those in power have generally considered all wisdom centered in themselves; that they had a right to dictate to the rest of mankind and that all opposition to their tenets was profane and impious. The consequence of this intolerant spirit had been, that each Church in turn set itself up against every other, and persecutions and wars of the most bloody nature have taken place in every part of the world. America has set an example to mankind to think more modestly and reasonably; that a man may be of different religious sentiments from our own without being a bad member of Society. The principles of toleration, to the honor of this age, are doing away those errors and prejudices which have so long prevailed even in the most intolerant countries. In the Roman Catholic countries, principles of moderation are adopted, which would have been spurned at a century ago. I should be sorry to find when examples of toleration are set, even by arbitrary governments, that this country, so impressed with the highest sense of liberty, should adopt principles on this subject that were narrow and illiberal. I consider the clause under consideration as one of the strongest proofs that could be adduced, that it was the intention of those who formed this system to establish a general religious liberty in America. Were we to judge from the examples of religious tests in other countries, we should be persuaded that they do not answer the purpose for which they are intended. What is the consequence of such in England! In that country no man can be a member in the House of Commons, or hold any office under the Crown, without taking the sacrament according to the rites of the Church. This in the first instance, must degrade and profane a rite which never ought to be taken but from a sincere principle of devotion. To a man of base principles, it is made a mere instrument of civil policy. The intention was to exclude all persons from offices, but the members of the Church of England. Yet, it is notorious, that dissenters qualify themselves for offices in this manner, though they never conform to the Church on any other occasion; and men of no religion at all have no scruple to make use of this qualification. It never was known that a man who had no principles of religion, hesitated to perform any rite when it was convenient for his private interest. No test can bind such a one. I am therefore clearly of opinion that such a discrimination would neither be effectual, nor if it could, ought it by any means to be made.

"Upon the principles I have stated, I confess the restriction on the power of Congress in this particular has my hearty approbation. They certainly have no authority to interfere in the establishment of any religion whatsoever, and I am astonished that any gentlemen should conceive they have. Is any power given to Congress in matters of Religion? Can they pass a single act to impair our religious liberties? If they could, it would be a just cause of alarm. If they could Sir, no man would have more horor against it than myself. Happily no sect here is superior to another. As long as this is the case, we shall be free from the persecutions and distractions with which other countries have been torn. If any future Congress should pass an act concerning the religion of the country, it would be an act which they are not authorized to pass by the Constitution, and which the people would not obey. Every one would ask, "who authorized the Government to pass such an act? It is not warranted by the Constitution, and is a barefaced usurpation!" The power to make treaties can never be supposed to include a right to establish a foreign religion among ourselves, though it might authorize a toleration of others.

"But it is objected, that the people of America may perhaps choose Representatives who have no religion at all, and that Pagans and Mahometans may be admitted into offices. But how is it possible to exclude any set of men, without taking away that principle of freedom which we ourselves so warmly contend for. This is the foundation on which persecution has been raised in every part of the world. The people in power were always in the right and every body else wrong. If you admit the least difference, the door to persecution is opened. Nor would it answer the purpose for the worst part of the excluded sects would comply with the test, and the best men only be kept out of our councils. But it is never to be supposed that the people of America will trust their dearest rights to persons who have no religion at all, or a religion materially different from their own. It would be happy for mankind if religion was permitted to take its own course, and maintain itself by the excellence of its own doctrines. The Divine Author of our religion never wished for its support by worldly authority.

"This article is calculated to secure universal Religious Liberty, by putting all sects on a level—the only way to prevent persecution. I thought nobody would have objected to this clause, which deserves, in my opinion the highest approbation. This country has already had the honor of setting an example of civil freedom, and I trust it will likewise have the honor of teaching the rest of the world the way to religious freedom also. God grant both may be perpetuated to the end of time. True religion is derived from a much higher source than human laws.—When any attempt is made by any Government to restrain men's consciences, no good consequence can possibly follow. It is apprehended that Jews, Mahometans, Pagans, &c. may be elected to high offices under the Government of the United States. Those who are Mahometans, or any others who are not professors of the Christian religion, can never be elected to the office of President, or other high office, but in one of two cases: First, if the people of America lay aside the Christian religion altogether, it may happen. Should this unfortunately take place, the people will choose such men as think as they do themselves. Another case is, if any persons of such a description, should notwithstanding their religion, acquire the confidence and esteem of the people of America, by their good conduct and practice of virtue, they may be chosen. I leave it to gentlemen's candor to judge what probability there is of the people's choosing men of different sentiments from themselves."

Opinions like these, emanating from so high and respectable a source, are entitled, Mr. Chairman, to the greatest respect; and when I look around upon the gray heads which surround me, the very badges as it were, of cool and unimpassioned reason, I cannot but flatter myself that this foul blot upon the fair escutcheon of my native State, will be wiped off forever. I cannot, before I resume my seat, fail to call the attention of the Committee to the Virginia Act, for the toleration of Religious freedom, which was the production of the distinguished JEFFERSON. [Here Mr. B. read the Act.] Well might that great and celebrated man, declare that he wanted no other Epitaph on his tomb, than the simple but noble inscription—"Here lies the Author of the Declaration of Independence, and the Act for the toleration of Religious freedom!" Few men have lived in any age or country, to whose political opinions such implicit faith has been given; and but few men have enjoyed so successfully the power and influence of public opinion; and, sir, whilst so many of us have so unhesitatingly subscribed to his political doctrines, let us not evince our heresy to this, which he deemed coequal with the proudest and most transcendant act of his life. Jefferson was for universal toleration; and "when through some dim, but coming years" the political transactions of his life shall be obscured and swallowed up by the "surpassing glory" of some more popular favorite, "the glowing memory" of his countrymen will linger around this Act, as the imperishable manifesto of the great rights of man. I will not lend my feeble aid to impair those rights—I will not tamper with conscience—I will not offer a bribe to that "divinity which stirs within us." I would not close the avenues of preferment, to any of the children of the great family of mankind, for I have too much faith in the stability of our institutions, and in the virtue and discernment of our citizens. God grant that this may be a day of proud exultation to my native State—God grant that the spirit of religious liberty and toleration may form "one of the polished corners of her temple," and God grant that the feelings of affection which we have here evinced for each other, may like the star of the East, proclaim throughout her borders, peace and good will to all mankind. Mr. Chairman, my exhausted strength and feeble health, warn me to cease; I should be ungrateful indeed, if I failed to appreciate the kind and indulgent attention with which the committee have favored my remarks.

(Debate to be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. —. *A Tumult in Burlington.*—We have from a gentleman who reached the city this evening, from Burlington, that the people of that place are in a state of considerable excitement. It appears that a colored man, who is known as a porter, in attendance upon the steamboats, had rendered himself so obnoxious to a portion of the inhabitants of that place, that they determined to expel him from the city. In pursuance of this intention, a collection of persons assembled before the house of a colored man, supposing it to be that in which the person above mentioned resided. They proceeded to throw stones at the windows, and to manifest other feelings of hostility, when the occupant of the house seized a musket, and fired upon the assailants. One man received several buckshot in his shoulder, and two others were slightly injured. Here the contest terminated, for the time at least; and the person who discharged the gun was subsequently arrested and conveyed to Mount Holly jail. The excitement had not subsided when our informant left the place. *Inquirer.*

It has been suggested, as a means of guarding against riots, that laws should be passed requiring all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occur. Such, we believe, is the case in England, and most other European countries. The enactment would be still more efficacious, by providing that the money necessary for the indemnification of such losses should be raised by a *poll-tax*. This would make it as much for the interest of the poorer classes to prevent riots, as of the rich.—*Jour. Com.*

General Samuel Smith, in Baltimore, said to have been spoken to by some one with reference to the mob engaged in their work of destruction, and who were called his fellow-citizens." "The old hero indignant," replied, "I acknowledge no man my fellow-citizen who will tear down his neighbor's house."

M. M. Noah, Esq. the Editor of the New York Evening Star, has published a Card in which he offers the use of his columns to the people of the Slave holding States, for the purpose of giving them a channel into the North, through which they may be heard in defence of their principles, their rights, their attachment to our happy confederation, and, in particular, their sentiments on that important and delicate question." (Slavery.) The Editor says: "Recent events in several parts of the Southern and Western States satisfy me, that there is a fixed determination among a body of men residing near the Potomac, to agitate and pursue the discussion of *immediate emancipation*, and to jeopardise the safety of the Union, and the rights, comforts and happiness of our fellow citizens, residing in the Slave States."

Trade of our City.—We are furnished by a calculator with the value of a few of the leading articles embraced in the trade of New Orleans, for the past year—the estimate is as follows:

Cotton,	$7,000,000
Sugar and molasses,	9,000,000
Tobacco,	3,250,000
Lard, Pork and Bacon,	3,500,000
Flour and Corn,	1,750,000
Lead,	1,000,000
Bagging and Rope,	1,500,000
Whiskey,	500,000
	$27,500,000
Other articles received from the interior, probably	12,500,000
	$40,000,000

The amount of the trade consumed from abroad, including the goods that pass through the city, will amount to about an equal sum.

The whole domestic exports of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1833, amounted only to the sum of $70,317,698—The value of the imports the same year was $108,118,311.

New Orleans Bulletin.

The quanaity of Cotton consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, of the value of these, when manufactured, more than forty millions of dollars.

The Wool crop of the present year is probably worth twenty-five millions; and as a general calculation, of its manufactures about fifty millions.

The manufactures of Leather and Iron (not including the common smithwork, to the latter,) are worth not less than one millions a year.

A *new* business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of Silk. This, it is said, will be, in five years, not less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and give a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children, at their own homes.—*National Intelligencer.*

Southern Idiom.—A driver in Georgia being asked by a passenger if there was any game in the neighborhood, replied that there were rabbits, partridges, and a smart sprinkle of squirrels.

Home.—Let no man ever think of happiness distinct from the happiness of his home. The gayest must have their languid, sick and solitary hours. The busiest must relax from labor, and there must be some retreat for them where they may seek refreshment from their cares, and collect the spirit that disappointments so frequently dispel. They who live the most for the public must live for the public but in a small part; and they are apt to find the public service a heavy burthen which greater encouragement and that of ambition must furnish the strength to support.—*Palfrey's Sermons.*

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) INTELLIGENCER.

The following letter has been handed to us, addressed to the friends of humanity in Lexington. The appeal, we are gratified to learn, has not been made in vain. Three of our Physicians, on the receipt of the letter, started immediately for Versailles, viz: Drs. Pawling, Bell, and Blackburn, and probably others, if necessary, will follow.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 17, 1835.

Versailles is visited with the Cholera in its most malignant form. First case occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the deaths in the first 24 hours have been about 20. Among the dead are some of our physicians, and others of our doctors are sick. We want medical aid. Can you afford us any? If you have any physicians who will come, tell them we need them much. Pray send us some physicians.

RANDOLPH RAILEY,
N. HAYDON,
GEO. TWYMAN, Jr.,
W. E. ASHMORE.

BOWLING GREEN, (Ky.) Aug. 12.

The Cholera.—Since our last, this disease has raged with much less violence in Russellville, but is is probable that this may be owing in part to the fact that but few of her citizens have continued to remain in the town.

Incendiary publications destroyed.—It was accidently discovered on Tuesday morning last, at Philadelphia, on board of the steamboat just arrived from New York, that a large box addressed to a gentlemen of Philadelphia, and purporting to contain goods, was filled with incendiary publications, put up in packages directed to various persons in the Southern States and in this District. As soon as the fact became known, a few of the most respectable citizens assembled and submitted the question of "What should be done to save the city from the consequences of an excitement which this affair was likely to produce?" It was determined to wait upon the gentleman to whom the box was directed, to explain to him the delicate situation which he occupied in relation to the matter, and to recommend to him the propriety of making such declarations as should exonerate him from all agency or participation in this very culpable affair. A Committee consisting of Thomas L. McKenney, R. T. Conrad, Morris Mattson, A. G. Watmough, and John C. Martin, Esqrs. was appointed, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned them. The gentleman promptly disclaimed all agency in the affair, and all knowledge that such a consignment was to be made to him, adding emphatically that he never had, in the slightest manner, sanctioned any interference with the Slave question of the Southern States, believing it improper to do so, and relinquishing to the Committee any right whatever in the box. The box being thus surrendered, it was taken to the middle of the Delaware, and there with its vile contents totally destroyed.—*Nat. Int.*

Singular Accident.—Extract from a letter from a gentleman dated "On board the steamer Black Hawk, July 12th," and mailed at Memphis:

"We buried one man of cholera on Friday; and yesterday, while running rapidly close along shore to avoid the current, a large cotton tree, ninety feet in height and four feet through, suddenly swayed to and fro as we approached, and just as the bow came opposite to it fell heavily, and with a tremendous crash, across the deck, breaking through the boiler deck to the lower, on which a dozen men were sleeping, all of whom had not time to leap out of danger before the huge trunk sunk deep into the deck, nearly severing one poor fellow in two, and crushing the head of another, and slightly wounding one or two others. The alarm was very great on board, and for a few moments we expected the boat to swamp. After an hour's hard labor, the tree, which held the boat fast to the bank like a vice, was cut away, a grave dug, and the mangled corse placed in it coffinless, and we were once more under weigh again.

This afternoon a squall struck us, and nearly capsized us. We were unable to withstand its force, and were compelled to stop the engine and float down the stream with the head of the boat in the teeth of the storm."

Remarkable Cure.—A young gentleman in Greenfield village (Mass.) had a finger cut off by the blade of a hay-cutter a few days since. It was divided between the first and second joints. Dr. Deane was called in about fifteen minutes afterward. The severed portion had fallen among the hay, and was then pale and cold; it was taken up, washed in warm water, secured on the stump by sewing and bandages, and is now entirely re-united. This fact should serve as a lesson in all similar cases, to 'save the pieces'.—*Greenfield Mercury.*

New York, Aug. 22.

Our importing interest has been thrown into some excitement by the seizure of a considerable quantity of goods, belonging to one of our principal importing houses, on the allegation, that, though liable to a heavy duty, they had been entered by the names of goods which are free—such as calicoes by the name of merino cloths. We hope it will turn out that all is right, however. Those who care to know names, will no doubt be able to find them in the letters from this city.—*Jour. of Com.*

A late traveller to Vesuvius, in describing the recent eruption, appropriately alludes to the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed by this volcano some twenty centuries since. Herculaneum was encased in lava, which makes the excavation very tedious and expensive; but Pompeii was covered only with a mass of loose ashes and pummice stone, and is therefore now nearly all exposed by easy digging. He thus speaks of its wonders:

"We saw one house which the workmen had just uncovered; the frescoes on the walls looked as fresh as if done the day before, and are very little injured by the fire. There are the streets with the same pavements, causeways, and stepping stones; the bakers' ovens, in which bread was found; the shops with signs over the doors, marks of the carriage wheels on the pavement, magnificent public baths, theatres, temples and palaces; in short, all the evident proofs of a populous and flourishing city."—*N. Y. Star.*

OPENING OF THE RAIL ROAD.

Yesterday was a great day on the new Rail Road between Baltimore and Washington, being the first day of its being opened for travel all the way from the depot at Baltimore to the foot of Capitol Hill in this city.

It was a glorious sight to see four trains of cars, with each its engine, extending altogether several hundred yards in length, making their entry by this new route, to the delight of thousands of spectators on the elevated grounds directly north of the Capitol. These cars, besides bringing back our own Mayor and Members of the Corporation, and City Guests, who went out to meet them, brought as many Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore as made up the whole number of about a thousand persons carried by the cars. These, accompanied by two bands of Music, after debarking, marched in procession to Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, at both of which sumptuous and bounteous entertainment was provided, and liberally partaken of. The cars arrived at a little before one o'clock, and at four our friends from Baltimore re-embarked, and returned to their homes, without, we trust, any accident or other inconvenience than what was occasioned by the dust on the roads and streets.—*Nat. Intell.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet George Washington, Capt. Holdrege, from Liverpool, London papers have been received at New York to the 23d ult. inclusive.

Among the news, that which is least expected, is a statement that the successor of Francis of Austria does not mean to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor—as a member of the Holy Alliance—but to withdraw therefrom.

In FRANCE the Peers are still trying the Lyons insurgents—and the French troops at Algiers were harassed, and had suffered severe loss, by the attacks of the Arabs.

The affairs of the Queen of SPAIN look somewhat better.

WINCHESTER, (VA.) Aug. 20.

A very interesting family of four dwarfs, two male and two female, the children of Mr. Walters, of Wythe county, Va., have been receiving company here for the last three days. The oldest (a male) is upwards of twenty-five years old, is only three feet six inches high, and weighs *forty-three pounds.* He is remarkably graceful and symmetrical, and very intelligent. Of the two girls, one is 18 and the other 16 years old, the elder being 2 feet 11 inches high, and the younger 2 feet 11¼ inches. The pet of the flock is a chubby little rogue 8 years old, 2 feet 7¼ inches high, and weighing 21 pounds.

They are all well shaped, and pleasant in their dispositions.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters have four other children who are full grown, of births intermediate with those of the dwarfs.

This interesting little family will create quite a sensation in our large cities.

Republican.

Smoking, a Slow Poison.—A communication in the Commercial Advertiser states that Joice Heth, now exhibiting in this city as a prodigy of old age, has been in the habit of smoking for *a hundred and twenty years.* The writer adds:

"She has all the appearance of a living mummy. Her person may be said to be dead already, one limb excepted, her lungs are sound, breathing free and easy, and hearing quick. I knew a man in Scotland, who died in his 115th year, by the parish register. He had no appearance of such extreme old age on his person that this woman has. Thomas Parr, whose monument is in Westminster Abbey, died at the age of 152, and walked out a few days before he died.

Says I, Joice, you must have been in your 70th year when Washington was born. How, then, could you nurse him? Says she, I was present at his birth, put on him his first clothes, and was to him a dry nurse.

Altogether, Joice is a sight well worth beholding. The appearance of her skin is more like the shank end of a piece of smoked beef, than like a living being. Her long bony fingers and nails look like eagles' claws. Perhaps there may be twenty years mistake in her age, but such a piece of antiquated mortality we may never look on again.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
22d August, 1835.

This Department acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous letter, without date, enclosing the sum of three hundred and forty dollars, which the writer states, is supposed to be due the United States by error in the settlement of an account."

The value of Married Men.—"A little more animation my dear," whispered lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business mamma," replied the prominent nymph, "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not my love: but I was not aware who your partner was."

World of Fashion.

An Old Hat.—About forty years since a veteran of Bunker Hill, a neighbor of ours, purchased a light drab hat, which he has preserved in good shape, and without scarcely a blemish, through all the multiform fashions of that period. It is now in the very top-knot of fashion, and the old gentleman wears it with as much complacency and vanity as a Boston dandy does one just from the hatters.—*Barre Gaz.*

CONTENTS OF THE

Southern Literary Messenger.

NO XI.

Original Articles in Prose.—Professor Beverley Tucker's Valedictory Address to his Class—Letters on the United States of America, by a young Scotchman, now no more. No. II—Grayson Griffith—Visit to the Virginia Springs, during the summer of 1834—Extracts from the Auto-biography of Pertinax Placid. My First Night in a Watchhouse. Cha. I—Dissertation on the Characteristic Differences Between the Sexes—Lionel Granby.—Chap. IV—The Visionary; A Tale. by Edgar A. Poe—Peter's Mountain. An extract from the unpublished journal of a traveller—The Duel—Memoir of the Ambitious Lawyer. No. 1.

Literary Notices.—

Original Poetry.—

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1835.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TYRRELL.—G. H. Alexander, (Van) 8.; Charles McCleese and Thomas Hassell, C. Both for White.

ASHE.—John Gambill, Senate; Taliferro Witcher and Jonathan Horton, Commons. Poll: Senate, Gambill 369, Peyton Colvard 235; Commons, Horton 524, Witcher 454, Caleb Osborn 356, Brown Farthing 76.

Mecklenburg Congressional District.

	CONNER.	SHIPP.
Lincoln	1750	737
Mecklenburg	1157	828
Cabarrus	478	414
	3385	1979

Halifax Congressional District.

	BYNUM.	LONG.
Bertie	610	402
Halifax	614	699
Northampton	442	561
Martin	562	324
	2228	1986

Edenton Congressional District.

	SHEPARD.	PIPKIN.
Currituck,	252	63
Camden,	519	41
Pasquotank,	611	15
Chowan,	290	8
Gates,	208	152
Hertford,	220	148
	2634	429
	429	

Shepard's majority, 2105

There were some scattering votes for persons not candidates, viz: Samuel T. Sawyer received 150—79 in Gates and 51 in Chowan; and D. C. Sumner 104 in Hertford,—Nullifiers.

State of Parties.—The last Raleigh Standard gives an estimate of the result of our late elections which we are confident is materially incorrect. It puts down 112 as "Republicans," and 90 as "Whigs." The term "Republicans," it is true is a comprehensive one, and it is possibly with that understanding that the Standard uses it. If not, does the Standard mean to say, that it believes there are 112 members elected who prefer Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson for the Presidency and Vice Presidency?—Should the Standard avow this as its meaning, we do not think it will be difficult to show, that its classification is not correct in several particulars.

The 32d Article.—The reader will find a long speech on this subject in to-day's paper. The interest felt throughout the State in the decision of the Convention on this question, calls for the publication of part at least of the debate. We shall hereafter make a selection from the speeches, instead of publishing all that come to hand.

Progress of disorganizing principles.—We were much surprised to find in the Charleston papers, a few days ago, an advertisement of the "Lynch Club," of that city, stating, that in consequence of sundry persons having been threatened, without their authority, they graciously "make known, that no one will be ordered off, but the most dissolute and abandoned, and a written notice will first be served *personally*, on all required to depart. It is further notified, that any person not going away as ordered, will be Lynched; and if any member of the Club, in the enforcement of the orders of the Club, be wounded or severely injured, the person so offending shall forthwith be hung up as a public example."

We repeat it, that we were greatly surprised to find that the Editors of the highly respectable papers of that city would permit such notice to appear in their columns—setting, as it does, all law at defiance, and threatening to hang up any one who might resist their illegal proceedings. It is another evidence that "the times are out of joint," and that there is a spirit abroad in the land, which ought to be checked in its present stage, before it gets too strong to be resisted. It is a gratification to find, however, that a strong feeling of disapprobation manifested itself in the community on the appearance of the notice. [Since the above was in type, we find that the Editors disavow any knowledge of the publication.

Whilst on this subject, we cannot help saying, that the papers and people of the South are doing themselves irremediable injury, in our opinion, by the excitement they are raising and fostering, in regard to the peculiar interest of the South. The violent discussions, the great public meetings, the resolutions, the speeches, the Editorial comments, the reward said to be offered for Tappan, all are calculated to give force and effect to the efforts of the fanatics. We did hope that no public meeting would be held in North Carolina, and regret to have seen a call of one or two. There is no doubt in our mind of their injurious tendency. For our own part, it is a subject that we avoid on all occasions where it is possible to do so. We have alluded to it now only for the purpose of stating the reasons why so little is said in the Observer whilst almost all the papers in the country are full to surfeiting of it.

In regard to the state of feeling at the North on the subject, it is sufficient to say, that it is every thing that the South could wish, as evinced by the great meetings at Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, and Bath, (Maine,) Lynn, (Mass.) &c. A great meeting was to be held in the Park, in New York, on the 27th August.

We have received the proceedings of the meeting at Wilmington, in this State, and whilst we fully appreciate the motives of the highly respectable citizens who participated in it, we think the object we all have in view will be best promoted by declining their insertion in the Observer. We have not consulted our own feelings alone, but those of the whole community, in endeavoring to keep down excitement and agitation of this subject.

In communicating for publication in the Observer of the 11th inst. the Address of the meeting of friends of Judge White in Bladen county, the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were inadvertently omitted. In order to supply the omission, it is deemed proper to state, that a meeting of friends of Judge White was held in the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 4th July, and was organized by the appointment of Alex. Cromartie, Esq. as Chairman, and Col. James Burney, Secretary. The following persons were appointed a Committee, to prepare a Report on the subject, to be submitted at an adjourned meeting to take place on the first Monday of August, viz: Isaac Wright, Patrick Kelly, Jas. Burney, Haynes Richardson, Wm. McNeill, John Cromartie, Patrick Cromartie, Richard Gillespie, John Bryan, and Salter Lloyd, Esqrs. The adjourned meeting was held on the day appointed, and was organized by the re-appointment of the former Chairman and Secretary. The Committee, most of whom were in attendance, submitted the report and resolution as published in the Observer of the 11th inst. and which was adopted as then stated.

We understand that the meeting was attended by a number of substantial planters of respectability and intelligence.

Virginia.—The election of a Senator in the place of Mr. Dromgoole (who goes to Congress) has just been held, and has resulted in the choice of Richard K. Meade, Esq. (Whig) by a majority of 29 votes over Dr. E. P. Scott (Van Buren.) This District, composed of the counties of Greensville, Brunswick and Dinwiddie, has heretofore been decidedly Administration. But as the name of Jackson is now put out of view, and that of Van Buren brought in, the difference begins to be perceptible. Virginia, we hope and believe, will not sustain Van Buren and Johnson.

Tennessee.—Cannon (a White man) is certainly elected Governor over Carroll (a Van Buren man.)—The following is the return of members of Congress.

1st District.	William B. Carter, elected in place of John Blair, who declined.	
2d	"	Samuel Bunch, re-elected.
3d	"	Luke Lea, "
4th	"	James Standifer, "
5th	"	J. B. Forrester, "
6th	"	Bailie Peyton, "
7th	"	John Bell, "
8th	"	Abraham P. Murry, elected in place of D. W. Dickinson, who declined.
9th	"	James K. Polk, re-elected.
10th	"	E. J. Shields, elected in place of W. M. Inge, who declined.
11th	"	Cave Johnson, re-elected.
12th	"	Adam Huntsman, elected in place of David Crockett.
13th	"	W. C. Dunlap, re-elected.

Nine for White, and two for Van Buren. Crockett does not "go ahead" this time!

Missouri.—Ashley (Whig) is certainly re-elected to Congress. A whipping race between Harrison and Strother (Republicans.) One of them will in all probability beat Birch (the other Whig candidate.)

From the Territory of Arkansas, we learn that, at the election which took place on the 3d instant, A. H. Sevier was re-elected Delegate to Congress without opposition.

From Indiana, it appears that the following gentlemen are elected to Congress: R. Boon, John Carr, Amos Lane, Jonathan McCarty, G. L. Kinnard, E. A. Hannegan, and John W. Davis, the latter only being a new member, elected against Mr Ewing, in a district of decidedly Whig politics. All the gentlemen chosen were original Jackson men, but it is supposed that a majority of them prefer another candidate for the Presidency to Mr. Van Buren.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The citizens of Elizabeth City gave a dinner on the 15th ult. to the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, the member of Congress from that district.

New Cotton.—Several bales of New Cotton have been received at Augusta, Geo. and one bale at Camden, S. C. Sales made at 19 cents.

The complexion, as to *future politics*, of the Senate of the U. S., at the next meeting, becomes much more problematical. The Indiana Senators, both of whom usually, and one always we believe, supported the measures of Gen. Jackson, have now pronounced against *Martin Van Buren* for the succession, and in favor of Gen. *Harrison.* This must have the effect of throwing them in the opposition on all questions—and they will not be few—having a bearing on the Presidential election. The following article on this subject is from the Louisville Journal:—

A SIGN! A SIGN!! The Fort Wayne, Ia., Sentinel quotes the following toast as having been given at Fort Wayne on the 4th of July:

By Gen. Tipton. Gen. W. H. Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames. *May a grateful country reward his services.*

And so Senator Tipton too is for Harrison.—Both of the Indiana Senators are now for him. Mr. Hendricks declared for him several months ago, and his colleague, who was then for Van Buren, is following suit. This gives us a stronger majority in the Senate than the most sanguine of our party ever anticipated.

We find the following unqualified statement in the Louisville Journal, of 17th instant. *Can* it be true?

Col. Benton has been appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans. He intends starting for that place from St. Louis in a few days.

Columbus County.—A letter received by the Editors from Columbus, states that there has been a great change in the people of that county; that a number of White men voted for McKay; and that in the opinion of the writer, if the Presidential election were even to take place in a few weeks, Judge White would get the vote of the county.

Raleigh Star.

Chatham.—A correspondent in Chatham county concludes his letter as follows: "Judge WHITE is evidently rising in this quarter. Chatham is sound."—*Ib.*

Petersburg Rail Road.—The business on this road is constantly increasing. Its receipts were, in July, 1833, 2,452, in July, 1834, 4,951, and in July, 1835, 9,875 dollars. The stock has been selling in Philadelphia at 115.

The Episcopal Convention.—The triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States assembled at St. Peter's church in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, when an eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by Bishop Stone, of Maryland. The following Bishops were present,—Rt. Rev. Bishops White and Onderdonk, of Pa.—Moore of Va.—Brownell, of Conn.—Onderdonk, of New York,—Stone, of Md.—Chase, of Illinois.—McIlvaine, of Ohio.—Doane, of New Jersey.—Hopkins, of Vt.—Otey, of Tenn., and Smith, of Ky. The following Bishops were absent,—Meade, of Va.—Bowen, of S. C.—Griswold, of Mass., and Ives, of N. C. The later gentleman is absent in Europe, on account of health. A large number of clerical and lay delegates are in attendance.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Tumble at Staten Island.—The pillars in the cellar of the public store at Staten Island, supporting the centre of the architrave, on Friday night gave way, and the floor fell into the cellar, carrying with them about two thousand five hundred boxes sugar, a quantity of cotton, and other merchandize.

We find the following among the regular Toasts given at Marion Court House, South Carolina, on the 4th of July:

Martin Van Buren—Who is there? It's me!—Which side of the fence are you on? This side. It is so dark I can't see you! Where are you? Here I am! Where are your friends? A *leetle* to the Northerd of the Southerd! Where are you going? This way! Good night.

Death of the Kentucky giant.—Benjamin W. Pritchard, died on the 30th of June, in Montgomery county. His disease was the dropsy. Mr. Pritchard was a man of unblemished character, and a member of the Methodist Church. He was forty-five years old, and weighed at the time of his death five hundred and twenty five pounds.

Singular Explosion.—At Boston, on Saturday, the schooner Sarah, lying alongside Central wharf, and loading for Hartford, suddenly blew up, with an explosion that shook the surrounding buildings, and broke all the glass panes in the neighborhood. Happily, no lives were lost. Such, however, was the force of the explosion, that a cask of copper, as we are informed by an eye witness, was thrown on the roof of one of the four story stores on the wharf. The vessel sank immediately.

The extraordinary part of the affair is, that there was no gunpowder on board the vessel—the chief cargo was lime and saltpetre. We are at a loss to account for such an accident under these circumstances.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Raleigh Register of this morning contains a complete list of the names of all those members of the next Legislature whom it claims as being opposed to the Baltimore Caucus Nomination. They amount to 99, being a majority of two, as far as heard from, the returns from Haywood and Yancy not having come to hand. The Register thinks these counties will be against us, and thus make a small administration majority. It does not doubt the correctness of its list, but is ready to correct it in any particular in which it may prove erroneous. Will the Standard publish the names of the 112 whom it claims, and inform its readers whether it means that they are for Jackson or for Van Buren and Johnson?

We have not room for the list to-day, but will insert it in our next.

Mountain District.—We have been favored by a friend, says the Raleigh Register, with the *official* returns of the Election for a member of Congress, in this District:

Counties.	*Graham.*	*Newland.*	*Durham.*
Rutherford	1228	590	194
Burke	783	825	6
Yancy	339	482	22
Buncombe	869	852	4
Haywood	223	463	2
Macon	291	514	2
	3733	3726	230

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER

MR. HYBART'S EXPLANATION.

In the Journal of the 19th ult. was an announciation of the result of the Elections in this Town and County, which from its style could not fail to excite the surprise of many readers. We had always supposed, that if any party among us could claim to belong to an aristocracy, that to which Mr. Hybart is attached might justly claim a full share of the honor. We were, therefore, not a little surprised on reading the article to which we refer. We concluded, for many reasons, that there must be a mistake in the wording, and were puzzling ourselves to account for what seemed to us such an inconsistency between the declaration and our view of facts. The Journal of the 26th, however, has relieved us, cleared up the difficulty, and made the whole matter plain. And we confess that we have been much gratified with the frank and open explanation.

But, kind reader, as you may have been in like trouble, we will give you the language both of the annunciation and the explanation, that you may judge for yourself. In the Journal of the 19th, Mr. Hybart heads the announciation of the result of the elections thus "Democracy triumphant and Aristocracy rebuked." Now for the explanation. You may find it in the Journal of the 26th, in an article headed "Boasting." There it is frankly acknowledged that "a man boasting of his Democracy is generally an Aristocrat." This is exactly to the point, and tells us in what way we are to interpret the article announcing the result of the Elections. Its true meaning can be found only by reversing the term. Mr. Hybart thus belongs to the Aristocratic party, and his constituents are to understand that to all intents and purposes he is an Aristocrat. The people, therefore, in all future elections will know from the key here furnished what he means by his public declarations and professions of love to them. If he talks about Democracy, they will understand that Aristocracy is the true interpretation; and if he calls himself a Democrat, they will understand him to be an Aristocrat. We feel much obliged to Mr. Hybart for his kind explanation, and hope in future he will on every occasion be as frank and honest when he may have fallen into a similar mistake.

DIED,

In this county, on the 13th ult., ARCHIBALD, only child of Archibald Buie McFadyen, aged 1 year.

At Wrightsville Sound, on Saturday the 22d inst. Mrs. MILDRED HOLMES, aged 44 years, consort of Gabriel Holmes, Esq. of Wilmington.

At Quincy, Middle Florida, on the 22d July last, Mrs. TEMPERANCE NIXON, aged 40 years, wife of Dr. James M. Nixon, formerly of Duplin County, N. C.

Recently, in Autauga county, Ala., Mrs. SUSAN ANN MOORE, consort of Capt. Cornelius Moore, and daughter of the late Martin Pickett, Esq. of Anson county, in this State, aged 25 years.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Wednesday morning last, the 26th inst. at his own residence about 4 miles from this town, after a lingering illness of several years, our venerable fellow-citizen, Mr. COLIN McPHERSON, in the 72nd year of his age. His widow, and a numerous circle of relatives and connexions, will long mourn the bereavement they are now called to suffer; yet their sorrow must be greatly alleviated, by the consolatory, and, as it is believed, well-founded persuasion, that, in this instance, *their* loss is *his* everlasting gain. As a husband, and in all the other relations of consanguinity and affinity which he sustained in life, he was tender and affectionate; as a personal friend, he was warm-hearted, generous, and sincere; as a neighbor, he was kind, social, courteous, and obliging; and as a citizen, his habitual walk was such, as to command the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was, for more than 20 years, a member of the Presbyterian Church; and invariably took a deep interest in whatever was calculated to promote the welfare of the Redeemer's cause and kingdom, and was always ready, on suitable occasions, to "honor the Lord with his substance." He had been, for several years, severely afflicted with that tormenting disorder, the gout, and for the last two or three years of his life, he was entirely confined to his bed, and most generally, entirely unable, without help, to turn himself on his couch; so entirely was his strength prostrated; and the paroxysms of his disorder were frequent, and often most severe and excruciating, but he endured all this with exemplary patience, fortitude, and resignation to the Divine will, and during the whole period of his illness, no murmuring expression escaped his lips. As he perceived his dissolution approaching, he met it with Christian calmness and composure, and he gave consolatory evidence to his family and friends, that death was to him, not the King of Terrors, but the welcome messenger of peace.

"Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 1.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	16 a 17	Salt,	60
Corn,	60 a 62	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. P.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

JAMES MARTINE

HAS ON HAND a large and general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares,

Which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail on the most favorable terms, as low as can be bought in this State. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, he will keep constantly on hand,

Tin Plate, Iron Wire, Sheet Copper and Brass, Sheet, Round and Hoop Iron, assorted, Sheet Zinc and Lead, Bar Lead and Lead Pipe, from ½ inch to 2½ inches, Nests and ½ Nests of Iron Weights, from ½ oz. to 4 lbs., 7, 14, 28 and 50 lb. Iron Ring Weights, Scales and Beams, Whitty's Patent Balances.

☞He continues to manufacture every article in his line on the shortest notice.

August 31, 1835. 52 4wteow4w.

REMOVAL.

G. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth,
Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new.

Sept. 1, 1835. 52 3m

TO RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street now occupied by Mr. G. Hurlbutt. Possession given early in September.

D. A. DAVIS,
Executor of M. Pearce.

August 26, 1835. 52 3w

For Sale.

A BAROUCHE, with leather extension top, pole, shafts and baggage rack, of first rate workmanship, and but little worn. Apply at this Office. 52 3t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN and two WOMEN—all young and likely. For information apply to Peter Stancel, Richmond Court House, N. C.

August 29. 52-6w

Double Tin Bathing Tubs,

A FIRST RATE ARTICLE

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will keep constantly, ready made BATHING TUBS, made of two cross double Tin. He will keep one to hire in cases of sickness, on moderate terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

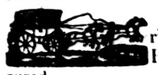
August 31, 1835. 51-6ow4w.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Tuomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cerouns Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

23,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls. superior Loaf
5 do. do Lump } **SUGARS.**

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25, 1835 38 tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock-knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-t1J.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District, S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been greviously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G. SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express. Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end.

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's," Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed.

For sale by W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of ISHAM BLAKE & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISHAM BLAKE, Senr.
THOMAS C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48-tf

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership under the Firm of **BLAKE & STEEL,** will carry on the Mercantile business in future, at the old stand of I. Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where they design keeping constantly on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Of a good quality.—And hope by attention to business, and exertions to please those who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. [illegible] friends and customers of I. Blake & Son, are solicited to favor the new Firm with their custom. THOMAS C. BLAKE.

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL.

N. B. The settlement of the business of I. Blake & Son, will be attended to by T. C. Blake. All persons interested are invited to call and have their accounts adjusted, either by notes or otherwise. T. C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48-t

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willking & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hall and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of all cases on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Peach's Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

June 22, 1835.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board the boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.